Colder and Cloudy.

Will it sigh, or will it blow? Will it hot or colder grow? Weatherman, now do you know?

If you do, please tell us so.

Don't say: "Perhaps it will be low
Thermometer to-day, although
The chances are 'twill higher go."

The weather question isn't half as perplexing as "what to give that

Now, here's a hint. The man doesn't live who has more Umbrellas than he wants, and a few of them have no Umbrella when they

UMBRELLA AND CANE SETS -- \$3.50, \$5, \$7 and \$10. (Engraving

SILK UMBRELLAS -- Natural-wood and Steel-rod Handles, English Crooks, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and \$5.

GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS -- \$1.47 and \$1.67.

The When

AT THE BIG CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

PIANOS

Now going on at Smith & Nixon's old stand, and the Clearance Sale at rearson's Music House, both stores are crowded with customers making early choice and taking advantage of the sale of

PIANOS REGARDLESS OF

Our competitors have already begun to cry out in alarm at the great success of the biggest Piano Sale ever inaugurated in the West.

\$145 For a new PIANO Upright Grand PIANO

All others in proportion. "No reserve." The finest line of Pianos in the world to make selections from, including the famous

STEINWAY, HAZELTON,

Smith & Nixon, Krakauer, Briggs, Blasius, Sterling and other Pianos.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

82 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

Open Evenings Until 9 p. m.

Christmas Dinner

on your new .. Cook Stove

Call and see our full line.

Indianapolis Stove Co., South Meridian Street

We import and sell "Marsala Wine."

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

Holiday Rates

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE.

Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1.

GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

... CIGARS

All good to return until Jan. 2. Tickets

and information at Union Station and No.

FINE PIPES. Prices very moderate.

56 West Washington St ..

ERASTUS WIMAN FREE.

Supreme Court Decision Sustained by

New York Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19 .- The Court of

Appeals to-day handed down a decision in the case of Erastus Wiman, charged by the

mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. with

the general term of the Supreme Court, re-

versing the judgment of conviction and sen-

The conviction of Mr. Wiman before

sentenced to Sing Sing for five and a half

Judge Ingraham, a year ago, when he was

years, was reversed by the Supreme Court at

against this decision that the district at-

torney of New York appealed. The points involved related mainly to whether participation in profits constitutes a partner-ship. The defense of Mr. Wiman was that

he was erroneously convicted of the crime of forgery. The alleged errors justifying this view were: First, in the erroneous theory of the law applicable to forgery.

upon which the case was tried and sub-

mitted to the jury; second, in the erroneou

its general term last February, and it was

tence of five and a half years, and Mr.

Wiman is, therefore, a free man.

forgery. The court sustains the opinion of tion

L. CHAMBERS,

sold at a reasonable price.

2 West Washington street.

CHRISTMAS

Entrance Into Bates House Lobby,

"Young Gibraltar" Drug House, \$1 per bottle; six for \$5; by the gallon, 300 Massachusetts Ave. \$3.50. The best of imported wine, and

FRANK H. CARTER. **BIG FOUR ROUTE**

Special Personally Conducted

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Excursion

December 20.

\$11.35 For the Round Trip. \$11.35

Tickets good to return for ten days. Passengers have the choice of routes via ther Cincinnati or Louisville. The Big Four is the quickest route. rains run as follows:

Leave Indianapolis. *4:00 a. m. Arrive Atlanta *10:40 p. m. Leave Indianapolis. *4:90 a. m. *3:10 p. m.
Arrive Atlanta*10:40 p. m. *12:10 noon
Vestibule trains with sleeping and dining cars, Indianapolis to Cincinnati and
Cincinnati and Louisville to Atlanta. ecial rates at Atlanta hotels and special sleeper via Cincinnati route for passengers taking this line. Call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station and secure tickets and berth in sleeper. *Daily. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY. Holiday Rates

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE.

Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1. All good to return until Jan. 2. Tickets and information at Union Station and No. 2 West Washington street. GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

THE INDIANAPOLIS WAREHOUSE CO.

Warehousemen, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. Money advanced on consignments. Registered re-ceipts given. Nos. 165 to 253 SOUTH PENNSYLVA-NIA STREET. Telephone 1343

LAMB, HILL & DYE. Attorneys and Counselers at Law. Have removed their offices to Rooms 507 and 509, In-

SPEECH BY GREAT BRITAIN'S CHAN-CELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Says Lord Salisbury Will Soon Make an Official Statement.

HE THINKS IT WILL BE MILD

AND INTIMATES IT WILL PUT A NEW

FACE ON AFFAIRS.

The Outcome of the Venezuelan Dispute, He Says, Will Be Peaceful and Honorable to Both Sides.

RUMOR AS TO MR. BAYARD

HIS SPEECH WEDNESDAY NIGHT MAY CAUSE HIS RECALL.

President Cleveland and Secretary Olney Are Said to Be Offended-Comment of the Foreign Press.

LONDON, Dec. 19.-Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made an address to-night at a Conservative issuance of a statement by Lord Salisbury, which Sir Michael intimates might put a new face on affairs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer warned his hearers against exaggerating the gravity of the Venezuelan ever, to say, talk of the impossibility of war between the United States and Great Britain because of the ties of kinship between the two nations. Nothing was impossible, he asserted, which had already occurred, and if kinsmen unfortunately differed, somethat he did not believe the people on either | ism might have on this particular case was side of the Atlantic desired war.

special security for the peace of the two their rulers. In their past history, when disputes had arisen, decisions had been come to and popular outery evoked on imperfect was available, had entirely passed away. Lord Salisbury's dispatches, was laid before the people either here or in America the result would be happy, peaceful and honorable

BAYARD'S SPEECH TO ACTORS. t May Cause His Recall, It Is Said-

Press Comment. LONDON, Dec. 20 .- A dispatch to Standard from Washington asserts that Embassador Bayard's speech at the dinner of the Actors' Benevolent Fund on Wednesday evening (which was reported in the cable dispatches on Wednesday), has ofspeech of the United States embassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, at the dinner of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, last evening, was "everything that could be friendly, passionately, patheticaly friendly to this country. But," the St. James Gazette says, "unfortunately, he is himself under a cloud as regards the American public."

All the newepapers here continue to print ong editorials, based on what they call the apparent subsidence of the jingo fever in America, and on the coolness displayed in the Senate over the discussion of the matter. The Standard (Conservative) embraces the opportunity to sound the praises of the second chamber as a necessary constituvote of the House of Representatives might place the executive in a position from which an honorable and pacific retreat would have been difficult. "Meantime," concludes the Standard, "the cordial respect and good will which Great Britain entertains for American genius outside the pale of electioneering politics will not be impaired."

The financial article in the Times predicts that the evil effects of President Cleveland's action in the Venezuela matter on the financial position of America will be serious and protracted, while the depletion of the treasury's gold will continue for a long time.

The Daily News (Liberal) says that the common sense of the American people has reasserted itself.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "Some papers here express the fear that America will use the Monroe doctrine as a detriment to European com-merce with the South American republics." that America's interference in Venezuela will injure German commerce. At the Venezuelan legation here the active assistance of the United States is not firmly

The afternoon newspapers yesterday all contained long editorial articles on the Venezuelan question, the general tenor of their utterances being the same as the previous day, though all agree that the matter is becoming much graver. Globe, a high Conservative organ and a newspaper which may be supposed to be on terms of intimacy with the government, gives warning that Great Britain will re-main firm, saying: "President Cleveland may appoint a dozen commissions, but England will remain firm in her refusal to recognize them and jurisdiction of this sort. This is our unalterable position, be the consequences what they may. We will never submit to such unparalleled dicta-

The Globe is also irate at the recent ut-terances of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, especially his references to the easy manner in which the United States could conquer Canada, remarking: "The overwhelming naval strength of England would enable her to pour troops into Canada at any sign of danger, and small war ships could be sent to the lakes and Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo would be utterly at their mercy. The St. James Gazette says that the Britthe American telegrams to-day, and expresses the fear that the Americans will not that Lord Salisbury is right, adding: think that the American press, with its customary enterprise, has given its readers everything but the essential facts, and the tendency of the moment is to believe that President Cleveland has made a spirited effort to uphold his country's honor. The Americans, if sensible, are also sentimental, and would fight with all the flerce energy evidence by the trial judge, and third, in the judge's charge to the jury and his refusal to charge as requested. In form the indictment was for forgery, but the trial abundantly discloses that the defendant was tried and convicted, not for forgery, but for overdrawing his account with R. G. Dun

And would fight with all the fierce energy of their race for a principle. We know it and respect them for it. What is inconceivable is that they can imagine there is any occasion for resentment. Let them read the dispatches."

The Pall Mall Gazette, among other things, says: "For the present it is enough

mously condemn the Olney doctrine, while but one single continental journal of repute sustains President Cleveland."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The Marquis of Salisbury has made a mistake in arguing that the Monroe doctrine is obsolete. It is not so by any means. It would most rightly apply should European powers attempt to apply American doctrines to the Hinterland of Africa. The first duty of those defending England is to explain and insist that it is not the doctrine itself, but only its applicability to the present question of the boundaries which are in dispute."

A dispatch to the Press Association from

which are in dispute."

A dispatch to the Press Association from Manchester says that President Macara, of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, said in an interview that war between Great Britain and the United States would entail incalculable loss and misery on the Lancashire cotton workers, as five-sixths of the raw material necessary to feed the Lancashire spindles comes from America.

The Pall Mall Gazette's money article says: "Of course whatever happens America will lose credit over the affair. It is particularly inopportune when many of her railways need money."

London Stock Market Panicky. NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- The Evening Post's London financial correspondent cables as follows: The stock markets opened flat on the American news in the morning papers. American shares were sold heavily by bears and real holders alike. A telegram received at midday, saying that the Senate had expressed more moderate sentiments in the direction of the appointment of a commission on the Venezuela boundary, induced a rally, mainly in the form of bear repurchases by the public. The closing prices were at the very lowest and with a panicky feeling in the American market. Even the best gold bonds were persistently offered by English investors. Indignation at President Cleveland's tactics by all those here interested in the financial welfare of America grows. Whatever the outcome may be, public confidence here has received a shock lic confidence here has received a shock from which the recovery will be painfully slow. I learn definitely that \$5,000,000 in gold has been engaged for shipment on Saturdey to this country, in addition to any sent to Germany. Well-informed quarters anticipate the engagement of another \$5,000,000 shortly. A premium on gold in America is looked for early next year, while the hopes of President Cleveland restoring the American currency to a sound gold basis banquet in Bristol, which contained an important suggestion of the probable next step to be taken by the British government | cans. It is believed that presently there

VIEWS OF M. HANOTAUX.

A French Statesman's Opinion of the Venezuelan Dispute.

LONDON. Dec. 19.-A special dispatch from Paris gives an account of an interview with M. Hanotaux, the former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he is quoted as saying, referring to the Venezuelan dispute, that he thought a question of own merits, and not on a general question of principle. M. Hanotaux is quoted as having added that any bearing which Monroea matter for Great Britain and the United Sir Michael impressed upon his hearers | States to settle. He expressed the most imbudy's firmness and fairness would find a satisfactory solution for the diffi-When asked what, in his opinion, would be the result should the United States interfere in the boundary dis-pute between France and Brazil, M. Hanooux replied that he and M. Berthelot, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, were of the opinion that if the dispute became acute it ought to be settled by arbitration. M. Hanotaux is then quoted as saying: "Inthe dispute between France and Venezuela, which, however, was not of a territorial character, the United States sought to interfere. As Foreign Minister I resisted such intervention, and simply demanded that we be allowed to settle with Venezuela direct without any sort of interference by a third

Paris Newspapers Support Britain. PARIS, Dec. 19 .- All newspapers which comment to-day on President Cleveland's United States Congress support the stand taken by Great Britain in the matter, and be a principle of international law. The Figaro says: "Why should the United States refuse other powers the right of defending their interests in America when they themselves intervened in Turkey without any one thinking of opposing them?"

The Siecle says: "Applying the doctrine raises an interesting question, not only for | the belief that it should first have its con-Great Britain, but for the other European powers, which ought to unite in a con The Eclair believes that Great Britain and the United States will keep the conflict within the bounds of diplomacy, adding: "England is right, because Monroeism is only an ingenious trick, and cannot be sub-stituted for law." The Gaulois states: 'There will be nostilities, as the governments will be more

of President Cleveland's strange innovation colonies in America and it behooves the cabinets of the powers to examine how far they can allow a precedent to be established which might afterwards be brought up against them. While this is none the less true, Great Britain will probably be wrong in reckoning on much effective sympathy in Europe."

In conclusion the Temps's article remarks:
"This sudden coming face to face with the possibility of war, almost civil war, and in any case a fratricidal one, between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, pre-sents itself to many politicians as an op-portune refutation of certain grandiose and iangerous dreams." The Liberte says: "Great Britain has dip-lomatic right on her side, but we hesitate to think she will make that a casus belli."

THE CHINESE FORM OF OATH. How Every One Concerned Ran Out of

Court Rather Than Take It.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 19 .- The Chinese colony in this city is greatly interested in the news from Newark, N. J., that a judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions refused to permit witnesses in a criminal action to be sworn according to the Chinese form-that is, by cutting off the head The Post, the government organ, says of a chicken in open court. The declaration made by the witnesses that the usual form of oath was binding on

their consciences is laughed at here. The very same declaration was made in this city a few years ago, and then the magistrate suddenly changed his mind and said he would permit the Chinese form of oath to be administered. In five minutes not a single Chinaman was left in the court by the passage of the House bill, amended The complainant and the witnesses scampered out as fast as their legs could that they were afraid to be sworn according to their own formula, because they would not dare support the charge they had made. They were willing enough to do it by swearing on the Bible. The defendant was discharged.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

Apaches Reported to Have Defeated Their Pursuers.

SOLOMONVILLE, Ariz., Dec. 19 .- A dispatch received here to-day by Colonel Sumner from the commander at Bayard's says that a report had reahced Fort Bayard that a heavy Indian trail had been discovered near Alma, N. M. The trial was followed and the Indians overtaken. There was a fight and the pursuers were repulsed. A party of fifteen armed men from Alma again took the trail, which was going in the direction of Clifton. If this report is true the Indians making the trail may be the ones who had the trouble with Gila county officers on Cibique creek two weeks

Tamsen Jury Disagrees.

and would light with all the flerce energy of their race for a principle. We know it and respect them for it. What is inconceivable is that they can imagine there is any occasion for resentment. Let them read the dispatches."

The Pall Mall Gazette, among other things, says: "For the present it is enough that the foremost jurists of America unani-

Mr. Morgan Urges Reference of the House Bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SHERMAN DOES LIKEWISE

AND, LIKE THE ALABAMIAN, SAYS THERE IS NO NEED OF HURRY.

the necessity for deliberation in its consideration. He thought the resolution should Both Strongly Indorse the President' be amended and that it should go to com-Position, but Want to Consider mittee for this purpose. "There is no hurthe Commission Question. ry," he said. "The controversy will not be

VOORHEES FEARS NO WAR

settled in a day or a month, and I do not believe that a war between Great Britain and the United States will form a feature of the settlement. I do not contemplate or wish to contemplate a hostile result. I have seen enough of war to dread its consequences, and I believe that Great Britain will seen realize that the has too much

will soon realize that she has too much at stake to invite a hostile encounter with this country." But while he held this view he believed the President to be right in taking the position that the United States, AND SAYS GREAT BRITAIN WILL NO DARE TO FIGHT US.

Speeches by Lodge, Allen, Hawley and and proper to say. Nor did he believe that the English people would support their officials in refusing to submit the question to arbitration. The Monroe doctrine, he said, was of English as well as of American brigin; as a matter of fact, it had been more the doctrine of Mr. Canning than Mr. Monroe. Mr. Sherman concluded with Teller-Proposed Alliance of South American Republics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The spirit of

Americanism still brooded over the Senate to-day, but although every Senator who spoke on the subject indorsed the position of the President, all expressed the opinion The "war talk" of the last few days attracted to the galleries large crowds, who followed the debate with intense interest, The immediate question before the Senate was the House bill appropriating \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the commission rec- tion of Independence, because it was our ommended by the President. There was some difference of opinion as to what dis position should be made of it, the general opinion being that it should go to the committee on foreign relations. The debate, however, had no practical result, as Mr. Allen, the Nebraska Populist, objected to Venezuela discussion occurred Mr. Cockrell presented with a favorable report the House resolution for a holiday recess beginning tomorrow, but Mr. Chandler asked that it lie on the table. Mr. Allen caused a broad smile to go around the chamber when he asked for the immediate consideration of a lengthy resolution reciting that, in view of the possible contingency of war with Great first essential in time of war was money, that the committee on finance be instructed to inquire into the advisability of opening the mints to the free coinage of silver. After some good-natured sparring, Mr. Gorobjected to its consideration. The President's message transmitting the Armenian correspondence was laid before the

MR. MORGAN'S SPEECH. Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, was not in the chamber when the Senate opened to-day, but when he arrived he immediately moved to refer the House Venezuelan bill to his commotion. The Senate was all attention and the galleries listened eagerly. Mr. Morgan spoke carefully. The Senate should not be his our mercy, Great Britain would not care hasty, he said. The bill should be, in opinion, deliberated on as long as necessary to secure an absolutely correct judgment, and he concurred with Senator Sherman in sideration in the committee. But-and here he paused-he wanted it distinctly understood that he would oppose such a reference standing that Congress should not take ly and with all possible speed, delay, he said, would perhaps lead to the formation of an incorrect opinion here, in Venezuela and in Great Britain. It was of the highest try should not be misunderstood. The real purpose of the deliberate consideration of clude a definite expression of our policy or to leave that matter to the full and unthe exercise of his constitutional power he could form and shape the policy in whatever

Here Mr. Morgan drew a striking illu tration of what he meant. In the Ha-walian affair Mr. Cleveland, in the exercise of his power, had sent to Hawaii a commissioner to obtain certain informa-He took that action without the advice and consent of the Senate, and when Mr. Blount's report was made the debate upon it was largely devoted to the question of the President's powers, purposes, etc. In other words, if Mr. Blount had been appointed in virtue of an act of Congress, Congress, and not the executive, would have been responsible and there could have been no possible issue between the legislative and executive branches of the government. The question now presented, therefore, was whether Congress should at this time blaze the policy of the United States or leave it in the of the United States or leave it in the President's hands, as still in the field of diplomacy. He did not want it understood, however, that a difference of feeling existed between Congress and the executive. It was only a question of method, not of principle, now. So far as the Monroe doctrine was concerned that had been definitely settled by the action of the President.

A WARNING TO THE WORLD. Mr. Cleveland's message, and more paricularly Mr. Olney's note to the British Prime Minister, placed the Monroe doctrine in a clear, substantial and unequivocal light before the world, and any action Congress took in affirming it, whether or unamended, could not be mistaken. Mr. Morgan congratulated the country that this consummation had been reached. He said he was incapable of expressing the gratitude he felt over this clear-cut and definite enunciation of an American doctrine grounded in the spirit of our institutions. It was a conclusion comporting with the dignity of the United States as a government and the prestige of our people as a nation. At last a great American doc-trine fixed absolutely the attitude of the United States and warned the world that t would be maintained and enforced. Continuing, after reading extracts from Secretary Olney's dispatches, Mr. Morgan said the Secretary's conclusions were in harmony with his own views. There is, he said, an American doctrine, such as the Secretary of State formulates, and one which, when it becomes applicable in a material way to a country on the Western hemisphere, it behooves us to support. We shall certainly stand committed to the maintenance of this doctrine after the adoption of this resolution. According to the President's views it only remains for Congress to appropriate the money neces-Continuing, after reading extracts from congress to appropriate the money necessary to enable him to continue his inquiry, but Mr. Morgan thought there might possibly be objection to proceeding through the instrumentality of a commission, and announced his preference for an independent investigation by the President himself. announced his preference for an independent investigation by the President himself, as contemplated. Evidently it was the President's desire to secure the support of such a commission for whatever conclusions he might himself have formed, "but suppose," Mr. Morgan said, "it should transpire that the commission would develop differences of opinion among themselves, or that their conclusions should

not be in harmony with those of the President, we might find ourselves seriously embarrassed by the finding of such a body and it might be such as would be calculated to uproot the Monroe doctrine or indefinitely delay its proper promulgation. I should prefer," he said, "to leave the matter in the hands of the President, who has shown no disposition to shirk his responsibility so far. His attitude has been courageous, firm and decisive. "He, for one, was willing, after decorous investigation to adopt the President's suggestion and pass the resolution. Nevertheless, as there were those who desired to suggest amendments he thought the measure should be referred and acted on by committee. With the reference made he would be of the number who would enter a protest against any adjournment for the holidays until the question should be disposed of. SHERMAN URGES DELIBERATION.

SHERMAN URGES DELIBERATION.

Mr. Sherman followed Senator Morgan

saying that he heartily applauded what had been said by Mr. Morgan. The Monroe doc-

trine he considered of the highest impor-

tance to the civilized world, but the im-

portance of the question only emphasized

as the strongest nation on this hemisphere, should not permit weaker nations on this side of the Atlantic to be trampled

on by European powers. This it was right

Mr. Monroe, Mr. Sherman concluded with an appeal for proceeding in an orderly manner. "Let us," he said, "show no haste and no anxiety, but simply pursue the path of duty as laid out before us."

Mr. Lodge followed in a vigorous speech.

to report should be limited and gave no

commission should report by April 1. He did not think that the Monroe doctrine

could be upheld as a proposition of inter-national law, but he believed that it should

be supported as we supported the Declara-

When Mr. Lodge concluded Mr. Voorhees took the floor. He said he saw no reason why action should not be taken on the bill

now. There was, he declared, no reason

Olney's dispatch and be reassured by that

Mr. Olney presides. Mr. Voorhees said that

called attention to the deliberate proceed

ings of the British authorities on the ques-

tion. As a preliminary, he was willing that the disputed territory should be investigat-

ed, but the Senator from Ohio (Sherman)

hought that a great government like Great

ude on the maps of the world, said Mr.

Voorhees, vehemently negatived that state-

ment. They showed everywhere Great Brit-ain's insatiable maw. The very map of the

disputed territory now under discussion which Mr. Sherman had displayed, demon

strated the truth of what he maintained

It showed that Great Britain had gradually

larger than the State represented by the

VOORHEES DOES NOT FEAR WAR.

as others had. But he pointed to Canada

as a hostage we held from Great Britain

as a guarantee of peace. With Canada at

to fight. With Great Britain's commerce

on the high seas at stake there would be no

war. He adverted to the war of 1812 as

conclusive evidence that England would

not again jeopardize her commerce. No.

have reached their limit on this continent. If England can take the territory of Ven-

ezueia she can take the Mexican state of

our borders. We were not asking what

was unjust. We had simply asked Great Britain to submit a dispute to impartial

arbitration. Great Britain had taken six

months to reject that wise proposal, said

tion and examine the controversy. Let Great Britain have what belongs to her

of a political war than anything else.

Mr. Hawley said it was not so much a case of war as information. No one knew what were the facts. Great Britain herself did not know. He wanted the bill re-

ferred because it was the dignified and proper way. Amendments could then be

Mr. Chandler then sent to the desk and had read a petition dated Feb. 19, 1895, to

praying that the United States would enter

into a treaty for the arbitration of all in-ternational questions. Mr. Chandler made

no comment on the petition.

Mr. Teller followed with a vigorous speech, in which he took the ground that,

although it was in the power of the exe-cutive to obtain the information he desired

without the aid of Congress, having asked Congress to sanction his course, it was the duty of Congress to give it. He heartily

extensive schemes in the Orient. This was

a triffing matter, comparatively speaking.

for war rather than see our country dis-

honored. He was in favor of giving the President every aid comporting with the dignity of the United States, and without

referring to the consequences. This con-

withdraw his objection, but Mr. Allen de-clined to yield. Accordingly the bill re-

At 2:25 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and 2:45 p. m. adjourned

To Increase the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- Senator Hale

to-day introduced a bill for the increase

of the navy. The bill provides for the con-

struction of twenty-five torpedo bats at a

cost of \$175,000 each and of six sea-going

coast line battle ships, designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful or-

until to-morrow.

and not an inch more.

Mr. Voorhees scouted the idea that there

Senator (Mr. Sherman).

ment, which was, he declared, equal of any state paper which ever em-

further investigation. He was not con-plating war, but what was right. We

SENTIMENT IN AMERICA AS RE-PORTED TO THE LONDON TIMES.

What a Correspondent of the "Thunderer" Says About Various Phases of the Venesuelan Question.

MUCH TALK ABOUT JINGOES

AND THE ATTITUDE OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Severe Criticism of the Utterances of American Statesmen and the Yankee Newspapers.

DAVITT SCORES SALISBURY

AN IRISH M. P. SAYS HIS LORDSHIP IS A BIG BULLY,

And that He Will Surely Give Way if Uncle Sam Stands Firm-Interviews and Resolutions.

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The New York correspondent of the Times comments at considerable length on the probability of a lengthened debate in the Senate over the Hitt resolution. "The existence of such a spondent, "during the whole presidential campaign would not suit the Republicans. It is already suggested that they need not go to Venezuela, all the evidence being ac-

cessible in Washington." On the defects in the House resolution the Times correspondent says: "Mr. Reed's calculation seems to have been (and I use Reed's name as really representing the Republican party in the House) that it would not do for the Republicans to seem to oppose the President while the public mind was excited by his appeal to patriotism, all, he said, have faith in the Monroe docspurious though the patriotism were, and not patriotism, but that travesty of it called jingoism. The commission means delay, and the occasions for effective resistance of Mr. Cleveland's policy will be numerous. Public feeling cannot be kept at fever heat for an indefinite period. When calmness has succeeded to passion the Republicans who do not approve of war or the menace of war may speak out and act was more magnanimous toward Great Brit-ain than he (Voorhees). Mr. Sherman without risk to party interest. There is no authority for attributing these views to Britain would not set a claim unless it was just. Every parallel of latitude and longi-Mr. Reed, but they seem to explain naturally, if not from the highest motives, what is perplexing from a party point of view in the present Republican tactics. It ought to be added that it really takes a certain degree of political courage to resist such a passionate outburst as followed upon the President's message. It is volpushed forward her boundary until her ter-ritory had grown from 70,000 to 100,000 square miles. By silent encroachment Great Britain had laid claim to territory canic. The jingoes evidently believed that they were going to carry everything before them. They have swept along many men who will presently regret their impulsive-

ness or submissiveness, whichever it be." An analysis of the opinions expressed by the Governors of the different States and of might be war. There is no fear of war, the characters of the Governors and of said he. He had a Christian horror of war the States follows: "The wave (of approval) rolls from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canada line to the gulf. Governor McKinley, of Ohio, was buried under it yesterday. The two largest, wealthfest, most powerful and most exposed States of the Union, New York and Pennsylvania, are still above water. Their Governors have not yet bowed down before Cleveland and one of them will certainly not-I mean Governor Morton, of New justment, but it should be known and un-derstood on both sides of the ocean that York. Many eminent private citizens are the colonizing schemes of Great Britain struggling in these deep waters, among England, who has twice or thrice come to Chihuahua and push her cannons across als and generals without number have been interviewed and the papers are filled with American navies. I do not think these staplainly that the United States would be go forward as a justification of our posireduced from the beginning to defensive tactics and that the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard are well Chandler is expected to put it in that light Mr. Allen objected to a second reading of the bill, which would carry it over until to-morrow. In a short speech he said he did not expect there would be any war. He thought the amendment proposed by Mr. Lodge meant that this would be more at once. Your true jingo does not allow himself to doubt that fortifications, guns, ships, trained gunners and seamen and \$100,000,000 bill and all will be well.

"The World, which yesterday so honorably distinguished itself by a firm stand against the President and his policy of menace, thinks it necessary to publish this morning a short leader asserting the right of a free press to be free. The World continues to argue with great force and point the cause the President and the Congress of the United States, signed by several hundred members of the British House of Commons, of peace, and national dignity and honor." Elaborate quotations are made from several otner newspapers. The correspondent proceeds: "Coplous summaries of English and other European journals are cabled daily. The firm seriousness of the Times has made its impression. The jingo journals, or some of them, write as if they expected England's ironclad wooden walls to go down like Jericho before the first blasts of the President's trumpet. They know better now. Opinions and arguments are given, on the approved of the message, but he had ex-pected it. He had never believed that the government could reach a point of de-cadence where it would turn its back on a whole, with fairness. They have had their effect, though the admissions of the jingo press that there may be two views of the matter are somewnat grudging. What has given them not less cause for reflection is doctrine of seventy years' standing. This traditional policy should not be called the Monroe doctrine. It was founded on the right of self-defense. He did not believe this controversy would eventuate in war. If given them not less cause for renection is the still more unexpected tone of the continental press. The war party here has been counting on France and Russia, counting also on German dislike of England, bravely asserting that if England became involved in a conflict with the United States, the sympathies of Europe would be with America. From Russia nothing has yet been heard, but from the leading journals of every other this controversy would eventuate in war. If there was war, however, it would not only be the greatest war of modern times, but of all history, because it would be a universal war. Should we go to war, he said, we would not be without allies abroad. He sketched the conflicting interests of the but from the leading journals of every other great power come plain declarations of hos-European powers. They would not stand idly by and see England create a domination over America. They were all guided by self-interest. It was to the interest of tility to the pretensions put forward by the President. Among those of the jingoes was reflect, the surprise is great and their chagsome to see the prestige of England de-stroyed on land and sea. Russia was crowding down toward India, and she had

TAFFY FOR THE WORLD.

"It has not been necessary for business men to wait long to discover the effect of the President's policy on business. Financial enterprises have come already, says a leading banker, to a standstill. That confidence in the financial and industrial future of this country which has been steadily growing since the beginning of the year is paralyzed. No man knows what a day or week may bring forth. The friends of this very President pleaded against disturbing the tariff because business of all kinds wanted repose. Where is the repose to-day? Is it worse to disturb the tariff or the public peace? It is two days since Mr. Cleveland launched his thunder-The money losses to this country for those two days are already reckoned by millions. Mr. Depew computes that war would bankrupt one-third of the industrice of the United States. It is a moderate estimate, but he does a service by put ing it and business journals will soon be reckoning ir dollars what the country has lost by the mere apprehension of the re-mote possibility of war."

AGAINST THE PRESIDENT. The Times also publishes a later dispatch, from which the following are extracts: "It is announced this afternoon that a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce will be called next week to express opinion or take some action on the Venezuelan question. The president of the chamber takes this step, because there is a strong feeling of dissent, especially among the representainance upon a displacement of eleven tives of business interests, from the propriety or wisdom of President Cleveland's